

DAISY WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS  
TUESDAY, JULY 30 (65-68). TOMORROW: SUNNY.  
WEDNESDAY, JULY 31 (73-80). LONDON: RAINY.  
THURSDAY, JULY 31 (73-80). CYPRUS: Moderate  
WINDS. FRIDAY, JULY 31 (73-80). NEW YORK:  
WINDY. SATURDAY, JULY 31 (73-80). WINDY. SUNDAY,  
JULY 31 (73-80). ADDITIONAL WEATHER: CLOUDS PAGE.

## INTERNATIONAL

# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1974

Lebanon	10.9	Egypt	61.00
Belgium	15.2	Luxembourg	15.1 P.M.
Denmark	3.0	Morocco	2.0
Eire	11.1	Netherlands	12.5 P.M.
France	2.0	Russia	2.0
Germany	1.0	Norway	2.70 N.Y.C.
Great Britain	10.0	Portugal	1.70 E.C.
Greece	15.0	Spain	25 P.M.
India	Rs. 4.50	Sweden	2.25 E.C.
Ireland	3.0	Switzerland	1.50 E.C.
Italy	25.0	U.S. (Expt.)	1.00 E.C.
Japan	15.0	U.S. Military (Expt.)	20.35
Israel	1.00	Yugoslavia	7.50 D.

28,471

Established 1887

Kissinger to Contact Ecevit

## Turks Reject Plan in Cyprus Pullback

From Washington

GENEVA, July 29.—The Cyprus talks were recessed tonight without an agreement and the two sides confronted. Greek Foreign Minister George Mavros virtually completed his "unacceptable and non-negotiable" demands at the last minute by Turkish Premier Bulent Ecevit, who apparently held committing his country to withdrawal of Turkish forces.

Cyprus, Mr. Ecevit said, was negotiating at gunpoint and was willing to compromise.

His role as mediator at the U.S.-Greek-Turkish talks, British Foreign Secretary James Callaghan recessed the talks "for a bit of reflection" and to give the Secretary of State Henry Kissinger a chance to speak to Ecevit, top delegates said.

Turkey Wants Safeguards

The foreign ministers early today had agreed on a "provisional" plan to end the military confrontation. But when the document was relayed to Ankara for approval, the Turkish cabinet rejected a provision concerning withdrawal of Turkish forces from the island.

Numerous telephone calls were made during the day to Ankara and Athens, mainly to find some common ground between Greece and that Turkish invasion must leave Cyprus and Turkey's insistence on solid safeguards first for the rights of the Greek Cypriot minority.

Mr. Callaghan saw Mr. Mavros twice and Turkish Foreign Minister Turhan Cunes twice, to work out a compromise. He hopes that concessions will be forthcoming.

At night, Premier Ecevit said Ankara that Turkey would not in a cease-fire agreement in Cyprus unless "real security" is established for Turks on Cyprus. This was one of the minimum demands, Mr. Ecevit, presented at a hastily called news conference here. "Security" on Cyprus would not satisfy us," he said. "Every Turk in every corner of the island must feel at home."

Separate Regimes

The demands also included: separate, autonomous Greek and Turkish Cypriot governments, and, if necessary, increased Turkish military presence on the island and "co-representative" rights for Turkish troops in talks on the republic's future.

Today, Turkey continued to take tough, "take-it-or-leave-it" stand on the issue of the withdrawal or return of its troops on Cyprus, estimated at about 20,000.

Mr. Ecevit disputed reports that he had given "unreserved approval" to a draft agreement in Geneva.

He told the same sources that Greeks not only want Turkish troops to be withdrawn from the island, but also for a date to be set.

Cabinet Meeting

The Turkish cabinet issued statement this morning saying it "Turkey will not accept demands about withdrawal, relocation and supply of the Turkish troops on Cyprus."

If UN Leaves Sinai, Golan

## Gur Hints Israeli First Strike in Next War

TEL AVIV, July 29 (UPI)—Armed forces Chief of Staff Gen. Merdechai Gur, said tonight that Israel was considering option of taking the first strike against Egypt or Syria if Arab states forced the departure of UN buffer forces on borders.

He spoke, a military spokesman charged that Syria had delayed the Israeli rescue of a stranded Austrian UN truck driver after a Syrian evacuation truck crashed on Mount Hermon.

The question of whether there will be war by the end of the summer is bothering us," Gen. Gur told the Israeli-American Chamber of Commerce.

Then the UN disengagement on the Sinai Peninsula and an Heights and their first at the end of the year, in the Syrians and the Egyptians may demand or create a situation in which the UN will leave the area," he said.

Gen. Gur said Israel must determine the extent of the risk we wish to take. Must we wait for their next step or should go first and take the first ourselves?"

He said that if war did break within the coming months, could be a war similar to the other war, since neither side introduced new equipment.

Such a war could be waged simultaneously with peace negotiations.

Gen. Merdechai Gur

and could also include direct conflict on the Jordanian front. Gen. Gur said. The Geneva Middle East negotiations are expected to be resumed in October.

Meanwhile, an army spokesman in Tel Aviv said an Austrian soldier was injured by a mine while on patrol at Shukerat Fortress, one of three outposts on Mount Hermon that Israel turned over to the UN in the framework of the disengagement agreement in June. The position is under Syrian civil control.

The UN informed the Israeli that a Syrian helicopter had crashed as it attempted to pick up the soldier and asked that the Israeli keep one of their own helicopters at the ready.

Although the Israelis had agreed that the Syrian helicopter could enter the demilitarized zone, the UN officers almost immediately reported that the Syrians objected to the landing of an Israeli helicopter in the separation zone.

The spokesman said the Israelis then sent their helicopter to the edge of the buffer zone, where a UN vehicle had taken the wounded man. The Austrian's leg was amputated later in an Israeli hospital.

Egypt Sees War Move

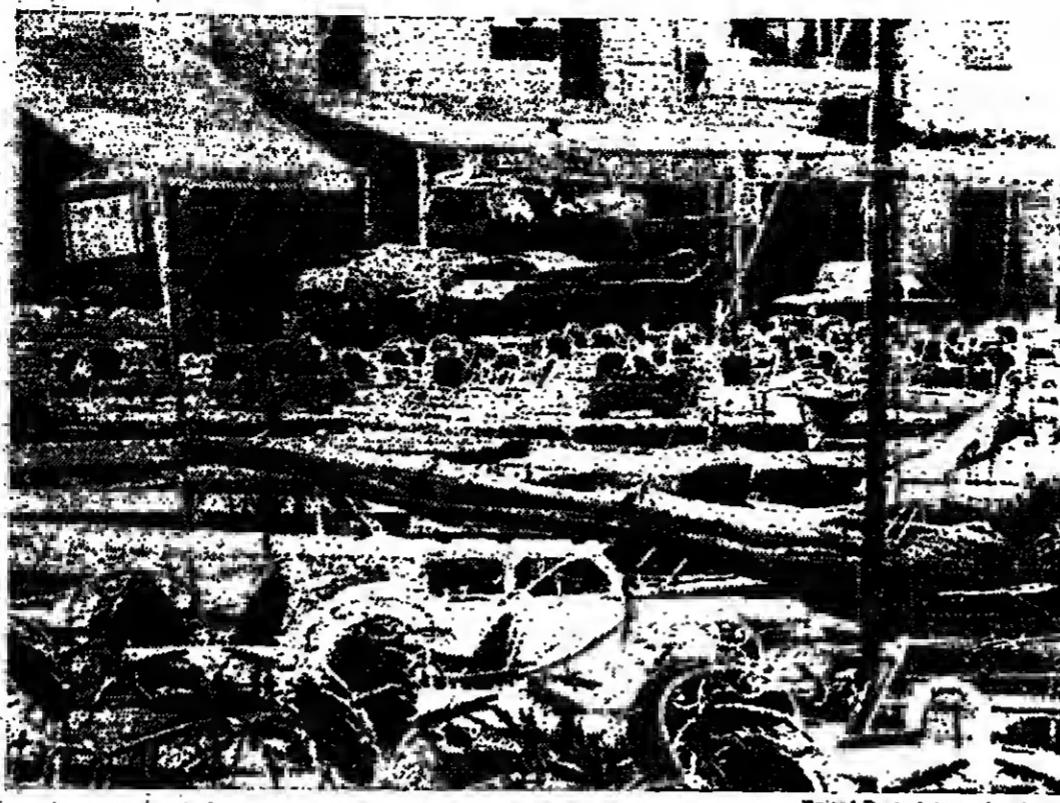
CAIRO, July 29 (Reuters)—The official Egyptian Middle East News Agency said tonight that Israel was preparing a big military action.

The agency quoted reports from the occupied West Bank of the River Jordan. All the goods that could be used in war have disappeared from the market, it said.

Allan in Washington

WASHINGTON, July 29 (NYT)—Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon arrived here yesterday, opening an intensive month of discussions by American officials with Israeli and Arab leaders aimed at finding a formula for further progress toward a Middle East settlement.

A week ago, he agreed at that a Syrian helicopter had crashed as it attempted to pick



A Turkish tank patrols the waterfront cafes in Kyrenia, Cyprus, described by tourists.

## More Troops, Tanks Landed

## Turkish Army Expands Beachhead

NICOSIA, July 29 (UPI)—Turkish invasion forces attacked eastward today, doubling their beachhead area and establishing positions east of the port of Kyrenia for the first time.

The Turkish Army demanded the withdrawal of UN forces from parts of the Kyrenia area, UN officials said.

In New York, UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said that he discussed the demand by phone with Turkish Premier Bulent Ecevit. The secretary-general quoted Mr. Ecevit as saying he would pursue the matter with the Turkish commander in Cyprus and said that arrangements were made for a conference with UN authorities in Cyprus.

A Greek Cypriot officer said that the Turkish drive appeared to be aimed at securing the panhandle area.

The officer, who would not give his rank or name, said the Greek-Cypriot objective was to keep the Turkish forces on the northern slopes of the Kyrenian mountain range.

The original invasion force, which began an air-and-sea assault on July 20, established beachheads five miles west of Kyrenia and later advanced further west, securing a corridor to the sea from the Turkish Cypriot enclave on the island.

"I think it will be possible. It is no longer a secret from anybody that we have kept close contact with the mass population in Africa and that many Africans have taken part in the colonial war as members of the Portuguese armed forces. I can assure that Portugal will always remain closely linked to the new African nations," he said.

In general, the Portuguese feel that the proclamation of the independence of the three colonies could bring large benefits to this small Western European country.

A large part of the nation's budget was used to maintain troops in Africa. Thousands of

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

time to meet again for a further exchange of views on the Cyprus crisis. After their conference today, the archbishop, smiling and obviously in good spirits, talked to reporters and gently prodded Mr. Kissinger to disclose in front of television cameras what he intends to do.

"I cannot say what the role of the United States will be to bring peace to the troubled island . . . Mr. Kissinger prefers silent democracy. Perhaps he will be more open when he talks to you," Archbishop Makarios said.

Mr. Kissinger, standing next to the prelate, did not seem to enjoy the remarks.

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UN spokesman Rudolf Stajduhar said a convoy carrying food and water, bound for the hotel with the 700 Greek Cypriot refugees, had been stopped by Turkish troops today at Boghaz, a major Turkish staging area.

Mr. Stajduhar said UN forces on the island, 3,100 men, nearly half of whom are British, had suffered 23 casualties since the invasion. A British soldier was killed in an accident, and 22 soldiers were wounded—13 Canadians, four Britons, two Swedes, two Finns and a Dane.

Sources estimated that before today's landings of men and material, the Turks had between 15,000 and 20,000 troops on the island and more than 300 tanks. The Greek Cypriot National Guard, which numbered about 10,000 men at the time of the July 15 coup which ousted Archbishop Makarios, has been badly battered by the Turks.

UN Resolution

Meanwhile, in New York, the Soviet Union submitted a resolution to the UN Security Council this morning which called for the speedy withdrawal of all foreign forces from Cyprus. After a 42-minute session today, the council adjourned the debate on the resolution. No new council session was scheduled.

The Soviet resolution would also create a special UN mission to be sent to Cyprus to investigate the situation. The mission would be composed of Security Council members.

In London, the Cyprus High Commission announced tonight that Archbishop Makarios, ousted President of the island, is expected in London tomorrow from the United States.

The British Foreign Office said no talks between the archbishop and members of Prime Minister Harold Wilson's government have been scheduled, but a spokesman did not rule out the possibility of official meetings.

In Washington, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger conferred today for 90 minutes with Archbishop Makarios. The deposed Cypriot President made it clear afterward that his host did not tell him whether the United States intended to act to restore him to the presidency.

The name of the game is getting a decision after the November election," a well-informed source said here. "Republicans will then be free to vote the evidence."

The comment reflects the belief within the White House that the evidence against President Nixon is flimsy and that some Republicans in the House and Senate are tempted to support impeachment for political reasons. White House officials uniformly cite the pro-impeachment stand taken by

## Over Milk-Price Supports

## Jury Indicts Connally For Bribery, Perjury

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, July 29 (IHT)—

Former Secretary of the Treasury John Connally was indicted today by a Watergate grand jury on five counts charging bribery, perjury and obstruction of justice.

The indictment said that Mr. Connally, a former Democratic governor of Texas turned Republican, took \$10,000 in cash from a milk fund official in exchange for recommending an increase in federal milk price supports.

Price supports are a government-set floor insuring that producers receive at least a minimum amount for the milk they market. If the commercial price falls below that level, the Agriculture Department pays the difference directly to the producer.

Jake Jacobsen, an official who represented Associated Milk Producers, Inc., also was indicted on a charge of bribing a public official.

Mr. Connally, in a statement released by his Houston law office, denied that he is "guilty of any wrongdoing and I am confident that I will be completely vindicated of these charges."

The maximum total penalties upon conviction for the five counts levied against Mr. Connally are 19 years in prison and fines of \$50,000. Mr. Jacobsen faces two years in jail and a \$10,000 fine.

1971 Exchange Alleged

The indictment alleged that between May 14 and Sept. 24, 1971, Mr. Jacobsen gave the then Treasury secretary \$10,000 in exchange for Mr. Connally's recommendation to the secretary of agriculture that the government price supports on milk be raised.

Mr. Kissinger, standing next to the prelate, did not seem to enjoy the remarks.

The maximum total penalties upon conviction for the five counts levied against Mr. Connally are 19 years in prison and fines of \$50,000. Mr. Jacobsen faces two years in jail and a \$10,000 fine.

Counts Detailed

The indictment said that Mr. Connally and Mr. Jacobsen agreed among themselves to testify before the grand jury and the Senate Watergate committee that the money, which in fact went to Mr. Connally, was intended for use by political candidates or the "Democrats for Nixon" group which Mr. Connally headed in the 1972 presidential campaign.

Mr. Connally was nominally a Democrat while he served in the Nixon cabinet, changing his party allegiance a year after returning to private law practice in 1972.



John Connally

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

be removed from office for participating in the Watergate cover-up.

Again leading the fight in Mr. Nixon's defense was Rep. Charles Wiggins, R-Calif., who opened the debate by attempting to have the entire article thrown out on a point of order—that it did not

directly involve "impeachable" offenses. That complaint was immediately rejected without a formal motion. Then Rep. Wiggins offered amendments aimed at narrowing the charges.

With His Knowledge

By a 28-3 vote, the committee rejected Rep. Wiggins' motion to include in the grand jury about the ground that it could eliminate actions which the President approved after the fact, even if he had no prior knowledge.

One of the strongest statements in opposition to the amendment came unexpectedly from Rep. Wiley Mayne, R-Java, generally regarded as a hardline member of the outmanned group fighting impeachment.

Without saying how he planned to vote on the entire article, Rep. Mayne referred to alleged attempts to use the IRS for political purposes as "outrageous."

"I think that not only does the President have responsibility not to directly approve such indefensible actions but he has a responsibility not to ratify it after it has occurred," Rep. Mayne said.

Fairly Executed

A second amendment by Rep. Wiggins was directed at an allegation that Mr. Nixon failed to take care that laws were fairly executed—concerning the unlawful entry into the headquarters of the Democratic National Committee and concerning other matters." Rep. Wiggins' amendment, which would have deleted the "other matters," was defeated 24-14.

The committee also rejected a Republican attempt to discredit a charge of improper wiretapping against Mr. Nixon. The charge was retained in a 28-3 vote after debate on whether national security had justified the electronic surveillance.



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by TV Campaigns

## New Faces of 1974 May Play Primary Role in Tennessee

By Christopher Lydon

BREVILLE, Tenn., July 29.—One formula for Democratic recovery in the new South is to find a "new face" candidate, with access to new money, an up-to-date old-machine erat with a television blitz; no other media gumpnick to carry primary; then ease to on—especially if the Republicans oblige by nominating a stark conservative—with a sign of friendly, usually pale, assent.

In 1970, Sen. Lawton Chiles emerged in Florida; Gov. George Carter was elected in Ga.; Gov. Dale Bumpers won

## House Panel Rebuffs Nixon Supporters

(Continued from Page 1)

what would be the opposition theme.

a procedure parallel to that

in the consideration of the

article, Rep. William Dunn-Dunn,

offered a revamped

version of the abuse-of-power

first proposed Wednesday

Rep. Harold Donohue, D-

The revised article began

the powers of the offi-

cials of the United

Richard M. Nixon, in

control of his constitutional

has repeatedly engaged

conduct violating the consti-

tutional rights of citizens, in-

cluding the due and proper ad-

ministration of justice and the

use of lawful inquiries or

ravaging the law-govern-

agencies of the executive

and the purposes of these

crises."

Support of McCloskey

the second article had the sup-

port of Rep. Robert McCloskey of

the second-ranking Republi-

can on the committee, who voted

not article one, Rep. Mc-

loskey said:

I realize there is no nice way

to impeach a President of the

United States. It seems to me

really gets at the core of

responsibility here. It directs

attention to the President's

and constitutional obliga-

tion. McCloskey has said that he

is to offer an impeachment

case citing Mr. Nixon's refusal

they committee subpoenas,

meanwhile, Senate Major-

Leader Mike Mansfield of

Tennants met with the majority

leader, Hugh Scott of Pennsyl-

vania, to begin formal planning

a possible impeachment trial.

We feel we have no choice but

to start preparations," Sen. Man-

sfield said before the meeting.

Nixon Meets Aides

On his first day back in Wash-

ington after a working vacation

on San Clemente, Mr. Nixon dis-

missed his possible impeachment

with White House Chief

Staff Gen. Alexander Haig

and Press Secretary Ronald

Miller.

Meanwhile, the White House was

concerned that Mr. Nixon was con-

cerned that the full House would

act the Judiciary Committee's

recommendation that he be im-

peached.

Residential spokesman added

they saw nothing in the

re which might force the

President also planned to

stay today with his lawyers the

Watergate tapes that the Su-

perior Court ruled he must turn

over to special prosecutor Leon

Wexler for the cover-up trials

of former presidential aides.

District Judge John Sirica

ordered that the first 20 of

tapes be turned over by to-

day.

**iry Indicts**

onnally

(Continued from Page 1)

to which Mr. Jacobsen al-

ways gave false answers were

precisely phrased.

Mr. Hart also received today's

statements from the grand jury,

second one to be impaneled in

Watergate investigation.

The indictment charged that

Jacobsen, acting as a lobby-

or AMPLI, paid Mr. Connally

sums of \$5,000 each for

activities performed by him,

etc., his recommendations in

official capacity concerning

increase in the federal mil-

support level to be fixed by

secretary of agriculture, an-

acted on March 25, 1971."

The 57-year-old former secre-

reported that he had told

stigators that Mr. Jacobsen

oached him and they talked

about seeking reversal of an ad-

ministration decision not to raise

price supports. But Mr.

ally said his position al-

ways was in favor of raising the

orts. He said that he ex-

isted this view to other admini-

stration officials. He denied

he was a leading force in

President's ultimate decision

to increase milk price supports

in Arkansas. A similar process may be under way this year in the South Carolina governor's race, where Charles Eaveson, a Harvard football star in the 1950s and then a Wall Street investment banker, has propelled himself to a runoff for the Democratic nomination. The Republicans, meanwhile, have rejected retired Gen. William Westmoreland in favor of James Edwards, an old-guard state senator.

The Tennessee governor's race, in which 16 candidates are running for the two major-party endorsements in the primary Thursday, may yet fit the pattern. But Tennessee, which has seven Republicans in a 15-man congressional delegation, where Republicans practice "new face" politics more adeptly than the Democrats, is not the formula Southern state.

Howard Baker Jr.'s triumph in 1966 as Tennessee's first Republican senator was followed by minor party victories in 1970. Winfield Dunn, a Baker ally, defeated a liberal, John Hooker, for governor. Gov. Dunn cannot succeed himself. Lamar Alexander, 34, the emerging favorite for the Republican nomination, a lawyer with a choir-boy look, is cast in the moderate mold of Sen. Baker and Gov. Dunn.

Two young Democratic influencers have hired nationally known professionals to put television advertising on television. Yet in their own and other polls, they trail former Rep. Ray Blanton, an old-style rural politician from west Tennessee who lost much of the normally Democratic black and labor support when he ran against Sen. Baker in 1972.

The 12-man Democratic primary sounds less like a struggle for the party's soul than a scramble for a small plurality of the vote. Something between 40 and 65 percent of the primary vote is considered "undeclared."

The modern media politicos of two-party Tennessee has dissolved the old blocks that candidates might have built on; it has also done away with the issues—mainly race and money—that Tennessee politicians need to fight over.

There has been little polarization. Stan Snodgrass and Hindley Crockett, press secretary to former Gov. Buford Ellington, have split the old-line Democrats. Tom Wissman, a former state treasurer, and Jimmy Power, the last mayor of Waverly, have helped divide the middle Tennessee progressives.

The Nashville Tennessean, a powerful voice of the Democratic liberal faction, has not endorsed anyone and may not. The state labor federation is not endorsing either.

It is precisely the sort of setting according to pollster Patrick Coddell, in which "new faces" media candidates have blossomed—a "soft" primary with a large quotient of apathetic undecided.

The Democratic "new faces" nominees are both from east Tennessee, young Jewish in their spending and inexperienced in government.

They are Franklin Hance, 34, the head of a real-estate development company, who said he will spend nearly \$1 million of his own money on the primary, and Jake Butcher, 38, an oil distributor and banker, whose manager emphasizes the candidate's personality rather than his issues.

Mr. Butcher's slogan is: "The one choice, for change."

**First Article's Phrasing 'Straddles' Nixon's Role, Yale Expert Argues**

NEW YORK, July 29 (AP)—The first article of impeachment, which the House Judiciary Committee approved Saturday, is too vague and unsatisfactory in several strategic ways," a constitutional law expert said yesterday.

Charles Black Jr., of Yale Law School said the wording of the article "seems to me rather to straddle the question of Mr. Nixon's personal participation or express authorization of any of the particular acts named."

Mr. Black, who recently published what he called a hand-

book on impeachment, was interviewed on television.

He criticized this phrasing of the article: "The means used to implement this course of conduct or plan have included one or more of the following." Such language is "not a very clear way to charge," Mr. Black said.

He offered no prediction on the outcome of the Nixon case but said his "favorite impeachable offense" was "the use of the tax system for the purpose of harassing one's political enemies. I don't care whether it's criminal or not, but it's a flagrant abuse of power."

**11 Episcopal Women Are Ordained as Priests**

PHILADELPHIA, July 29 (AP)—Eleven women were ordained as Episcopal priests today, becoming the first of their sex to achieve that rank in the church's history.

At the Church of the Advocate, where the precedent-setting ceremony was held, boos broke out among 2,000 worshippers when four priests stepped forward to bless the ordination.

The Rev. Paul Washington, the rector of the church, intervened to ask the congregation for respect.

The ordination of the 11 women, who come from seven states, was performed by three retired

bishops—the Right Rev. Robert DeWitt, formerly of the Philadelphia diocese; the Right Rev. Daniel Corrigan, former head of the church's domestic missions; and the Right Rev. Edward Welles, former bishop of West Missouri. Bishop DeWitt did not participate in the actual ordination but joined the other bishops in a laying on of hands.

A controversy has been raging over the plans. Some high church officials have claimed that such an ordination would be in violation of church discipline and many bishops of the dioceses in which the women reside said the women would be barred from serving as priests. Some bishops

said the ordination could subject the women to suspension from the ministry, or trial and removal.

The retired bishops were joined today by the Right Rev. Antonio Ramos, the bishop of Costa Rica. Bishop Ramos did not participate in the actual ordination but joined the other bishops in a laying on of hands.

Paul Picard, 50, of Tallahassee, Fla., the son of one of the women who was ordained, was optimistic that the controversy would cool down.

"I'm a great believer in the power of reconciliation," he said. "If Christians can't be reconciled, they are missing the point of their own faith."

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## The Soviet Ploy

The entry of the Soviet Union into the Cyprus muddle—by calling a meeting of the Security Council and sending an observer to the truce meetings in Geneva—may simply be a fishing expedition into troubled waters. After all, Moscow has not been happy about its sideline role in the Middle East and may look to Cyprus as a means of regaining some diplomatic initiative. But the form which Soviet intervention is taking carries a warning for all concerned in Cyprus.

From the outset of the Cypriot crisis, there have been mutterings in the Kremlin about "NATO circles" stirring up difficulties for the Cypriots to advance strategic ambitions. At first this was taken to reflect Soviet dislike of the Greek military regime and a new fondness for the Turks.

But after the Turks had become the strongest military presence on the island, the Soviet Union continued to call for the removal of all foreign troops from Cyprus, and the restoration of full independence to the island government (presumably that of Archbishop Makarios). But there are not only Greek and Turkish troops on Cyprus, there is also a UN contingent—and British air bases.

The British have sovereignty over those bases, and Cyprus is still, officially, a part

of the Commonwealth. But it would be consistent with Soviet policy to press for the removal of foreign bases, both in terms of Soviet appeals to the Third World of anti-colonialism, as well as of Moscow's strategic interests in the Mediterranean. It is the latter that would account for the propaganda emphasis placed upon NATO.

But NATO—including Turkey and Greece—has its own very definite strategic concern for the eastern Mediterranean. A Cyprus stripped of all foreign troops and installations would not only be a Cyprus without any international guarantees for the security of the inhabitants—against one another as well as against interference from abroad—but would be a kind of military vacuum in an area that is packed with tensions.

It is, therefore, of the greatest importance to all the parties directly involved in Cyprus to replace their differences with cooperation. This is necessary for the very urgent fact that continued friction holds serious possibilities for grave violence. But it is also essential if the Soviet Union is to be deprived of the opportunity to extend its already strong naval influence in that part of the world, at the expense of the rest of the countries that have rights there—including the elemental rights of Greece, Turkey and Cyprus itself.

## The Detroit Ruling

How do you desegregate a black city, or a black school system? The question was put by the late U.S. District Judge Stephen J. Roth, in the course of presiding over the Detroit school case on which the Supreme Court ruled on Thursday. Judge Roth's own answer to his question was that you desegregate a citywide black school system by ordering it merged, in effect, with the predominantly white school systems of abutting suburbs. His general concept was upheld by the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, but a majority of the Supreme Court has now vacated the Circuit Court's ruling and remanded the case for "further proceedings... directed to eliminating the segregation found to exist in Detroit city schools." In practical terms that means that a fairly limited degree of school integration will occur within the boundaries of the city of Detroit, and there is general speculation that such new racial mixing as takes place will promote further "white flight" and thus render the school system more racially one-sided than before.

The Supreme Court majority was aware of these prospective results, but it did not find them material to its own conclusion that no complicity in the discriminatory practices of the Detroit school board had been found on the part of the affected suburban school districts—and that the discriminatory actions of Michigan state school authorities did not account for the racial differences between the city and suburban schools. Thus:

"... an interdistrict remedy might be in order where the racially discriminatory acts of one or more school districts caused racial segregation in an adjacent district, or where district lines have been deliberately drawn on the basis of race. In such circumstances an interdistrict remedy would be appropriate to eliminate the interdistrict segregation directly caused by the constitutional violation. Conversely, without an interdistrict violation and interdistrict effect, there is no constitutional wrong calling for an interdistrict remedy."

\* \* \*

Theoretically, in other words, the majority left open the possibility that a cross-district and/or cross-county desegregation plan along the lines envisioned by Judge Roth for the Detroit metropolitan area could be ordered by a federal court. But it also showed every intention of sticking very close to the shoreline of previous decisions in requiring that such far-reaching and comprehensive orders be issued only to remedy the effects of relevant illegal acts of discrimination perpetrated by the school authorities involved. This strikes us as sound policy and sound law. It should also be noted here that the dissenting justices, for the most part, also adhered to this principle. Their

disagreement rested mainly on their view that an amply sufficient showing of state responsibility for Detroit's plight had been made to justify Judge Roth's metropolitan solution.

It has been plain for some time now that the Supreme Court would begin to establish some limits and definitions in relation to the great urban area school cases—North and South—that are coming before the lower courts. Charlotte, Richmond, Denver—Detroit was not the first big city case to come before the high court, and it will probably not be the last. And although it does definitely create an outer limit to certain theories and practices that have found favor in a number of lower courts, it does not strike us as being so sweeping in scope or definitive in effect as some have pronounced it. There will, in other words, undoubtedly be further refinements and clarifications. What it does tell us fairly clearly, however, is that neither the Constitution nor the federal courts are going to be able to compel solutions to the problem of racial isolation in U.S. urban school systems in the way they could compel the dismantling of formally segregated schools in the wake of the Brown decision.

\* \* \*

The day the Detroit decision came down, the legislators on Capitol Hill were still fiddling with their posturing "anti-busing" legislation, still viewing the problem of dealing with the deprivations that flow from the great racial concentrations in U.S. inner cities as one of stopping all remedy and simultaneously improving their own images with their constituents by—to use a familiar word from another context—"out-segging" their political opposition. Can anyone believe that in the intervening two years since Judge Roth issued his order, the federal government has demonstrated any enthusiasm for trying to bring its influence to bear in a major way on the root problems that have condemned those children to inferior schools in Detroit? The mayor of Detroit, Coleman Young, in the aftermath of the court's decision, went to the heart of the matter. "The basic issue remains," he said, "and that is the problem of unequal educational opportunity, of racial discrimination and of insufficient money to provide our children with quality public education." He added: "That problem will not go away." That is the point, and no one should feel that the Supreme Court's rejection of massive interdistrict busing as a solution to Detroit's school troubles should be regarded as a solution in itself. Far from freeing local communities and government at every level from responsibility, the court's ruling, by implication, imposes new and urgent obligations on us all.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### Historic Moment for America

Many in Europe and Asia have sometimes been driven to the view that Watergate has been played up unconsciously and that in any case an energetic American president, however infamous in some respects, might well be preferable to a mull-and-water moralist of the Woodrow Wilson type. It is indeed incontrovertible that the mass media in the United States have wrung the last

drops out of Watergate to the point of hysteria. Yet it is one of the basic features of the great free American republic that it is not only powerful but additionally holds fast to moral principles. The catastrophes of Nixon's second term may well prove in the final analysis to have been a process of self-purification rather than one of self-destruction.

—From the Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

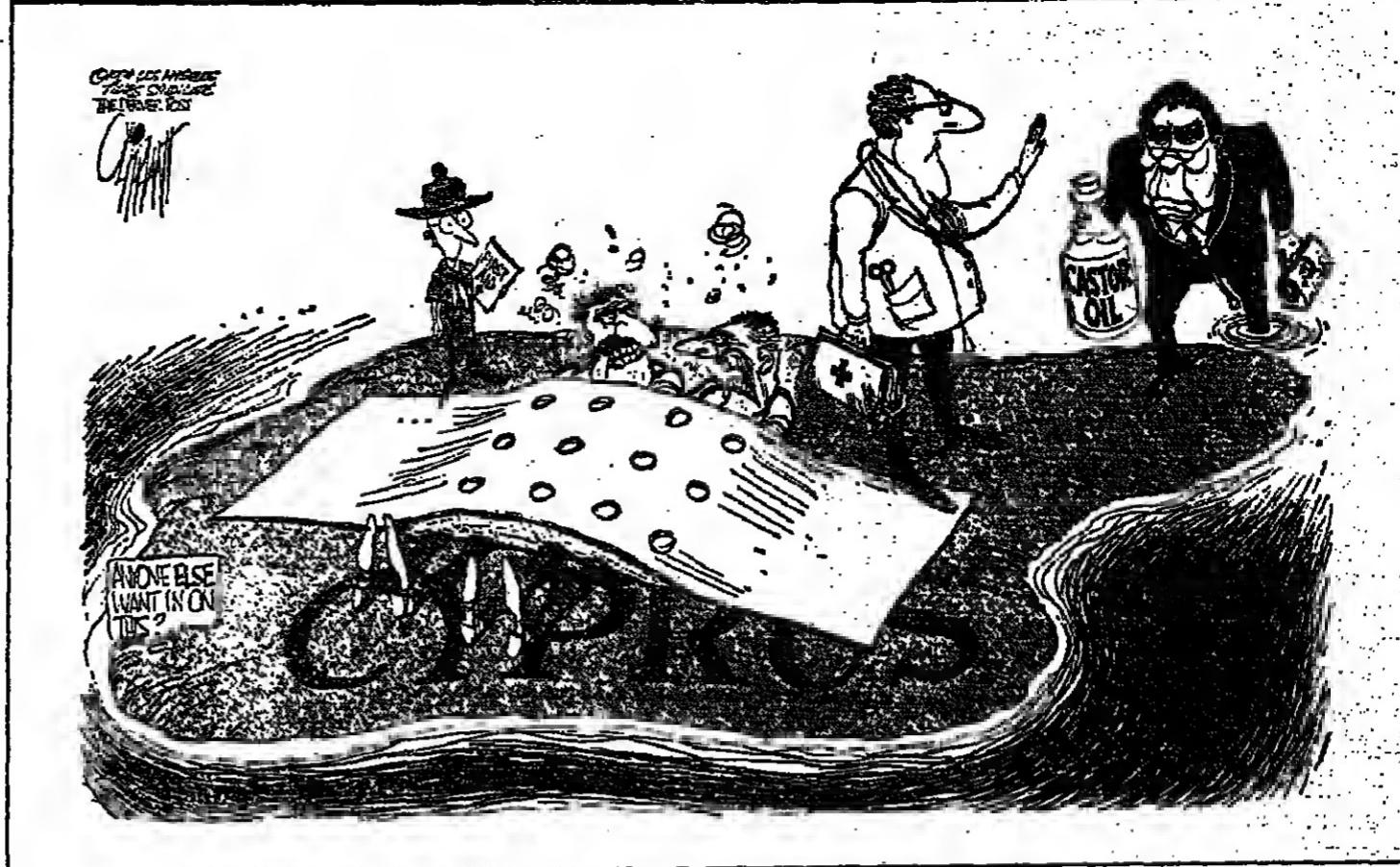
July 30, 1899

PARIS—Gen. Guzman Blanco, formerly President of the Republic of Venezuela, died in Paris on Friday evening, at his residence on Rue La Perouse, from the effects of a painful internal disease which had confined him to bed for the past three months. Gen. Blanco retained power for 17 years, from 1870 to 1887 at which date he was ousted.

### Fifty Years Ago

July 30, 1924

LONDON—New legislation by the British Parliament to create an Ulster Boundary Commission is called for in the report of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, to which the interpretation of the boundary clause in the Anglo-Irish Treaty was referred by the government, according to a forecast of the findings available tonight.



## Impeachment Issue: The People Do Govern

By Anthony Lewis

WASHINGTON—When Rep. James R. Mann spoke, the room quieted to catch his low voice. Slowly, reflectively, he said he was troubled by attacks on the House Judiciary Committee.

"Do yet in the United States the people govern?" he mused. "I wonder if the people still want their elected representatives to fulfill their oath to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution. Do you want us to exercise the duty and responsibility of the power of impeachment...?"

Mann was giving expression to a powerful feeling in that room: Something much larger than the person of Richard Nixon was at issue in the committee's debate. It was faith in Congress, in democracy, in the constitutional system.

### Profound Emotion

That feeling, that understanding was what made the roll-call vote on the first article of impeachment a moment of such profound emotion. It was impossible to be cynical as those 33 members of Congress, Americans not different from the rest of us, voted to impeach a President.

The committee's performance went a long way toward answering Mann's doubts. It was quarrelsome at times, and tedious, and frustrating. But with all that it demonstrated that ordinary men and women can rise to a great occasion—can be trusted with the fate of a great country.

Since the story of Watergate began, there have been those who doubted that America could rouse itself to respond. Others of us, believing in this extraordinary country, were confident that it would confound the skeptics.

If there is vindication of hope in the House Judiciary Committee proceedings, it is partly because there was no pretense there that the issues were easy. This was not the smooth, corrupting world of public relations. It was a conflict among men and women of diverse views and personalities, representing real interests. The resolution was the more inspiring for the struggle.

### Beneficial

In what has happened in the committee room we can begin to see that Watergate may leave America a better country. A first beneficial effect is the restoration of belief in our political process, and especially in the legislative branch of government.

For years the U.S. Congress has been an object of scorn among students of government. In its weakness, they fairly said, it had allowed the presidency to grow in imperial dimensions. In its corruption and cowardice, it had made people despair of peaceful change through politics and turned them toward litigation or protest.

But now Congress is facing the heaviest of responsibilities with-

out flinching. It is correcting grave abuses of power—and doing so on its own, for once, without relying on the courts to save the Constitution. The system is working.

A second ground for hope in the post-Watergate future is that the episode has deepened our understanding of constitutional values.

Just a few years ago such things as wiretapping and bugging in the name of national security might not have aroused much concern among many Americans, especially those calling themselves conservatives. After the misdeeds of this White House, people see that abuse of official power can threaten their own liberties, not just those of some alleged radical. Even Nixon's defenders on the Judiciary Committee deplored the abuses, arguing only that they were not tied to him.

Finally, the House committee

proceedings offer hope that we can bridge some of the divisions that have weakened and embittered this country in recent years—the divisions of region and class and race and ideology.

The role of the conservative Southerners on the committee was noteworthy in this regard. Mann of South Carolina, Walter Flowers of Alabama and Ray Thornton of Arkansas were among the most impressive speakers for impeachment on the Democratic side, M. Caldwell Butler of Virginia on the Republican.

### Moderate Center

These men were significant because everyone knew that they were acting from no animus toward Nixon or his conservative policies. They were acting on principle, and they found themselves in the moderate center. It was a long way from the old Southern politics of racism and reaction.

There was an especially trenchant symbol in the relationship between these white Southern gentlemen and Barbara Jordan of Texas, a black woman who contributed one of the most remarkable impeachment speeches. She sat near Thornton and Flowers, and there was an impression of particular friendliness and mutual respect among them.

The hope for national healing as we purge ourselves of Watergate was the stronger as the committee acted because we could see the process at work. Even the leaders of the House, who were fearful of television in the committee proceedings, surely recognized now that it performed an essential civic function there and must do the same in the floor debate. There were mistakes, but they were the imperfections of humanity. To see the committee was to see ourselves as guardians of the Constitution, and that was strangely reassuring.

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## All Thy Victories

By William Safire

WASHINGTON—President Nixon won three far-reaching and historic victories last week.

That statement will induce paroxysms of rage and laughter from most reasonable men, who have watched Nixon get poleaxed by the Supreme Court's order to turn over the remainder of the tangled tapes, and by the House Judiciary Committee's overwhelming desire to throw him out of office.

But in the long run ("In the long run, we are all dead," said Lord Keynes) history will record three events of the last week to have been overlooked but overriding:

First, the busing victory. The issue of "involuntary busing to achieve racial balance" in public schools was one of the great liberal versus conservative battles of our time. Liberals pointed to the good end of integration; conservatives pointed to the bad means of coercion, and the disruption of the neighborhood school. Nixon's position was "Brown was right and Green was wrong" that the decision to end enforced segregation was right and the decision to force integration was wrong.

Second, the victory of "Nixonomics." When Nixon entered office, his economic policy was mildly conservative: The way to move from a wartime economy to a peacetime economy without soaring unemployment was to gradually restrain demand and encourage production, choosing a middle way between government controls and laissez-faire uncontrolled.

Third, his economic policy was to gain public credit for respecting the court's decision. The other was to give the chief Justice some bargaining chips within the court. Nobody wanted a confrontation; if Nixon had been given nothing on principle, there might have been one; and so, as a face-saver to history, the court gave the President a tall "executive privilege."

This was widely seen as handing a victim an aspirin on his way to the guillotine. But in the Pentagon papers decision, which the press interpreted as a great victory, the court spelled out ominous ground for prior restraint of publication; in the same way, while saying that generalized claims of privilege do not outweigh the need for evidence in criminal trials, the court handed future presidents powers that more than make up for last week's publicized restraints.

### Ghost of Nixon

Future presidents, with the ghost of Nixon nodding approvingly over their shoulders, will take the court's decision to mean that a "need to protect military, diplomatic or sensitive national security secrets" gives the chief executive the privilege of withholding anything—anything—from even the in-camera inspection of a federal judge.

Justice Potter Stewart, curiously, said there is no end to what "white and Negro sit within Detroit" who otherwise would have attended school together were separated by act of the state or its subdivision.

Justice Stewart added: "Since the mere fact of different racial compositions iniguous districts does not imply or constitute a violation of the equal protection clause in absence of a showing that disparity was imposed, fostered or encouraged by the state or its subdivisions, it follows that no interdistrict violation was shown in this case."

And there is no constitutional power to impose an interdistrict remedy where there is no interdistrict violation.

In a tangy dissent, Justice Thurgood Marshall argued that the State of Michigan, "that its instrumentality, the Board of Education," is culpable for Detroit's problems, and has an affirmative duty to eliminate "all vestiges of discrimination" there.

Justice Marshall seems to believe that this must involve elimination of predominantly black schools in Detroit. He does not think this can be done without drawing on the white urban school population, and probably is right.

But the court's ruling means that until there is a shown "substantial" state or subdivisional disparity in the composition of presidential activities, Nixon's whole life has shown that the obvious issue can turn out to be the ultimate winner. Unlike his other two victories of last week, which were triumphs of realism and good sense, his winning of national-security privilege is a dark victory.

All of which is why the President is not so crazy to detect silver linings in the events of the last seven days, even though pessimists can point out that for every silver lining there is a large, black cloud.

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## High Court And Busing A Viewpoint

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON—Liberals other optimists gaze at the court and muse: "What problems can we solve with this powerful machine?" Conservatives other pessimists squint at the court and worry: "What problems will this rough test cause?"

The Supreme Court's decision in the Detroit busing case is prudently conservative. It imposed an important inhibition on government's most uninhibited problem-solvers, the courts.

For a while now the courts had held that a constitutional problem—de jure segregation—when there is proof that racial composition of a school is the intended result of government decisions. In such cases of try to fashion remedies in accordance with the Constitution's "equal protection" provision.

But in its Detroit ruling Supreme Court virtually bars courts from ordering racial busing of students between school districts.

In 1972, a judge ruled that Detroit School Board had enacted policies that had "the intent, probable and actual effect of continuing separation of the races." The judge believed that busing to Detroit "would accelerate white flight from the city" so he concluded that would be proper to order one district city-suburban busing.

Such busing would have involved 300,000 students and would have amalgamated Detroit's school population (84 per cent black) with the school population of suburban districts (90 per cent white).

Chief Justice Warren Burger speaking for a five-man majority said courts have no constitutional power to remedy one district's segregative sins by imposing busing on other districts that have been shown to have committed directly related sins. He remedied city-suburban busing only be ordered when the proof that state or suburban governments have adopted policies that were segregative in intent and effect, and were a "stain" on the soul of blacks in the inner city.

**Other Problems**

The chief justice said: "Entirely apart from the gerrymandering and other serious problems attending large-scale transportation of students, the consolidation would give rise to a host of other problems in financing and operating this new system, including problems of the authority of elected school boards."

High  
And  
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## New Search for Dracula's Skeleton

By Malcolm W. Browne

**SNAGOV, ISLAND, Romania, July 29 (UPI).—**Speculations have been raised that the "headless skeleton" Dracula, long missing from his tomb here, may turn up next year in a fresh excavation beneath a floor of Snagov Chapel.

Such a development would be as interesting to readers of vampire fiction as to archeologists and historians. Perhaps the greatest beneficiary would be the Romanian government, for which Dracula, thanks to his attraction for foreign tourists, has come an important national asset.

The location of Dracula's bones would settle old controversy among concerned scholars regarding a somewhat obscure period of Romanian history during the Byzantine period.

Prince Vlad of Wallachia, who lived from 1431-1476, sometimes used the nickname Dracula, and his name stuck. His father's name was Dracul.



Associated Press  
15th-century portrait of Dracula.

meaning dragon or devil, and Dracula means son of a dragon or devil.

But Dracula was also given a nickname by which he is much better known in Romania today—Vlad Tepes, meaning Vlad the Impaler. Sixteenth-century accounts describe him as having had scores of thousands of persons slaughtered, most by slow impalement on upright stakes. Even by contemporary Byzantine standards, he was considered an extraordinarily sadistic and blood-thirsty tyrant.

Dracula is supposed to have died at the age of 45 in one of his many battles with the Turks, who carried off his head on a spike for public display in Constantinople. The rest of his body is believed to have been taken by Romanian Orthodox monks to their monastery here at Snagov, a wooded island about a mile long in a large lake 15 miles north of Bucharest.

He is believed to have been buried under a heavy stone slab set in the floor directly in front of the chapel altar, possibly so as to facilitate prayers for his exceptionally troubled spirit.

In 1931, Snagov Island was extensively excavated and many skeletons were found, some buried upright where they had been impaled, but in the grave supposedly belonging to Dracula, only ox bones and some very old Romanian artifacts were found.

Another unmarked grave near the door of the chapel contained human bones, some scraps of red silk clothing and some jewelry bearing the emblem of Dracula, all of which were taken to the Bucharest Historical Museum, from which they mysteriously disappeared. One theory is that the body was disturbed by Dracula's enemies at one time and moved from the altar to the second grave. The disappearance of the bones and ornaments from the museum has not been explained.

The latest theory was described by Sebastian Bucium, 27, a theological student who, with two monks, lives on Snagov Island.

"The new thinking," he said, "is that Vlad Tepes is really still down there, but deeper than they dug before. The grave at the top with the animal bones may have been intended to divert and discourage grave robbers from the real grave, which perhaps lies just under it. That principle was used to conceal some of the tombs in Egypt, too."

"We understand that the government intends to initiate a major archaeological search here next year, and then perhaps we shall know."

In summer, the Snagov Lake area is a popular resort, but the island is a lonely site. There is still folklore about a sunken church under the lake, and the rising of Dracula's ghost from its murky depths.

### Obituaries

#### Erich Kaestner, 75, German Writer

MUNICH, July 29 (UPI).—Erich Kaestner, 75, satirist, social critic and author, whose "Smile and the Detectives" was translated into 27 languages, died early today in a Munich hospital.

Mr. Kaestner won world fame with his children's tales about his boy, Emil, who on his first trip to a big city traps a thief with the help of new friends. The book came out in 1930, illustrated by cartoonist Walter Trier. It was produced on the stage and was filmed the following year.

A liberal humanist, Mr. Kaestner attacked and opposed the Nazi movement in the early 1930s.

'Politically Unreliable'

Branded "undesirable" and "politically unreliable" by the Nazi authorities, Mr. Kaestner stood in the crowd on May 10, 1933, and witnessed the burning of his books.

Time and again the Nazis tried to enlist Mr. Kaestner for their cause.

Brig. Gen. Ray A. Dunn

WASHINGTON, July 29 (UPI).—Retired Brig. Gen. Ray A. Dunn, 70, a pioneer in aviation and veteran of both world wars, died Saturday in McLean, Va.

During World War II, Gen. Dunn organized the 8th Provisional Troop Carrier Command in England in 1942 and later commanded troop carrier units in the invasions of North Africa and Sicily, in the Italian campaign and in the Pacific.

Dr. Alexander F. Tur

MOSCOW, July 29 (UPI).—Dr. Alexander F. Tur, 79, head of the Leningrad Pediatric Institute, died Wednesday, according to Saturday's Leningradskaya Pravda, which reached here today.

A member of the Academy of Medical Sciences, Dr. Tur attended numerous pediatric conferences abroad and was the author and editor of many works on his specialty.

Ernest Milton

LONDON, July 29 (UPI).—Ernest Milton, 84, whose stage characterization in Shakespearean and other serious drama made him one of the world's leading actors in the 1920s and 1930s, has died, associates announced.

Mr. Milton, a native of San Francisco, made his New York debut in 1913 and joined London's Old Vic company after World War I, playing Hamlet and Shylock.

"I think the post mortem tomorrow will probably show that he died as a result of choking on a sandwich while lying in bed," Dr. Anthony Greenburg said at news conference.

"But he added that she was a very big lady" and a heart attack as possible.

Miss Elliott was 5 feet 5 inches tall and weighed 238 pounds.

The body of Miss Elliott was recovered by her English secretary, Dot MacLeod, 23, who sent to the singer's Mayfair apartment when she did not answer a telephone call.

Miss Elliott was in bed. Her television set was on. A bottle of wine and a ham sandwich were on a bedside table.

She had been appearing at the London Palladium and was due to start a tour of Britain.

"Monday, Monday"

"Mama" Cass was the most famous member of "The Manas and the Papas," which soared to fame with the hits "Monday, Monday" and "California Dreamin'." The other members were Michelle Gilman, John Phillips and Denny Doherty.

When the singing group broke up in 1968, Miss Elliot launched a career as a solo singer, appearing first at Caesar's Palace in Las Vegas at a reported salary of \$6,000 a week. She became a familiar figure on television variety shows and specials singing modern blues melodies and metamorphosing about her bulk.

She once remarked about her weight: "I didn't develop a sense of humor as a defense for being heavy. I've always had a weight problem. I simply learned that's the way I am and so I live with it."

She was born Cassandra Elliott

Baltimore and grew up in Virginia and Maryland. At 19 she went to New York to try for a new career, working in a few small parts and getting a role in a touring company of "Music Man."

#### 38 Filipinos Arrested

MANILA, July 29 (AP).—Intelligence agents have arrested 38 local Communist party officials on charges of trying to overthrow the government, the Philippine News Agency reported.

debut in 1913 and joined London's Old Vic company after World War I, playing Hamlet and Shylock.

Manuel G. Zamora

MANILA, July 29 (AP).—Former Ambassador Manuel G. Zamora, 70, who was recipient of several decorations from different heads of state, died Saturday of a heart attack. He served as presidential protocol officer.

Brig. Gen. Ray A. Dunn

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#### Nepal Says Raids On Tibet Aided By Big Powers

KATMANDU, Nepal, July 29 (AP).—Babu Shrestha, the Nepalese interior minister, charged today that "some powerful countries" have assisted Tibetan refugees mount raids on the northern Chinese-occupied homeland from Nepal.

We don't want to single them out on the basis of available proof," Mr. Shrestha said. He also said the refugees, called Khampas, fall into two categories: Those who came straight from Tibet after the 1959 flight to India of the Dalai Lama, their religious and national leader, and those who came later by way of South India "equipped with arms and a communications system."

The mistake was detected after calves became ill after drinking the milk. Government ministries moved in and the Dutch Agriculture Ministry analyzed the milk powder.

Dutch health authorities informed governments where the powder had been exported. Some of the feed was caught before sale.

Mr. Shore said CPC's insurance underwriters were trying to determine liability in the case.

All feed shipped by CPC to Sweden and Denmark has been recovered and quarantined, Mr. Shore said. But some shipped to Belgian markets has not yet been found, he said.

The Dutch Agriculture Ministry said the mercury level in the powder is below the level allowed by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization

and warned that mercury can accumulate in meat. A ministry spokesman said, however, that "no dangerous meat will ever reach the public at home or abroad."

## Bayer reports



Claudia, 9 years old, must be able to enjoy clean water in the future.

## Progress in Facts and Figures

### Error Leads To Killing of 80,000 Calves

BRUSSELS, July 29 (UPI).—An American firm said today that one of its branches committed a "shipping error" that has led to the slaughter of thousands of calves in Italy, the Netherlands and France.

At least 50,000 Italian calves, 30,000 Dutch calves and an unknown number in France were destroyed since it was discovered that they were accidentally fed a Dutch-made artificial milk containing mercury.

"It is correct that due to a shipping error our British company sent the ingredient (containing mercury) to our company in the Netherlands," Arthur Shore, public relations director for CPC Europe, formerly Corn Products Corp., said.

A Dutch firm, Trouw and Co., has said it supplied the poisoned milk powder using no ingredient supplied by CPC-U.K., the British branch of CPC, through CPC-SAS van Gent in the Netherlands.

It is correct that due to a shipping error our British company sent the ingredient (containing mercury) to our company in the Netherlands," Arthur Shore, public relations director for CPC Europe, formerly Corn Products Corp., said.

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we spent DM 1.2 billion on

operating costs and we invested DM 600 million in the conservation of the environment. For research and development our Company allocated DM 2.8 billion during the same period. These investments are for the benefit of today and for the future of all our children.

Claudia, nine years old, from Cologne, Germany must be able to enjoy the pleasures of clean water in her future. Obviously, we cannot restore a completely unspoiled nature to her, but we can and are actively con-

tributing to make her tomorrow a cleaner and healthier one.

Major tasks change from generation to generation, and today we must also solve the problems inherited from the hectic industrial development of the past. This is the prime objective of Bayer's 143,400 staff members active in five continents. Only a structurally sound company can hope to sur-

mount the demands of today's industrialized society. Our earnings ensure a progressive development and this helps to secure the jobs of our employees.

### 1973 in Brief

• Total investment in the fields of "Bayer World" amounted to DM 1.2 billion (e.g. for increased productive capacity, a more extensive product range and a strengthening of our world-wide competitive edge).

• Funds for research and development were increased by 11% over the previous year. "Bayer World" accounted for DM 606 million and Bayer AG for DM 413 million. Products resulting from Bayer's research during the past years contributed greatly to the Company's overall success.

• Profit after tax increased by 20% reaching DM 399 million for Bayer AG. "Bayer World" achieved a 20% improvement for a total of DM 565 million.

• A total of DM 196 million were transferred to the reserves, of these DM 93 million were allocated by Bayer AG. These reserves help to reinforce the Company's future.

• The Annual General Meeting, held on July 3, 1974 voted a dividend of DM 6.00 per share (par value DM 50.00) for 1973. With this decision the dividend again reached the level of 1971.

Raw material and energy supply problems create new challenges. Our Company's corporate strength enables us to face future developments with confidence. Already, our performance during the first few months of 1974 has justified our positive assessment.

#### Financial Statements of Bayer AG and Consolidated Financial Statements of "Bayer World" (extracts expressed in DM million)

#### Balance Sheets as at 31st December 1973

Assets	Bayer AG	Bayer World	Liabilities	Bayer AG	Bayer World
Tangible fixed assets	3,131	6,711	Capital stock	1,910	1,910
Investments in affiliated companies	2,056	759	Reserves, special items having partly the character of reserves	2,260	2,353
Other financial assets	135	265	Profits received from consolidated companies, earned prior to 1973		
Inventories	1,083	3,225	Minority interest		
Receivables for goods sold and services rendered	1,249	2,530	Provisions for pensions	579	884
Other items	252	386	Other provisions	254	647
Liquid assets	717	1,297	Convertible debentures	591	887
Balance of consolidation	—	324	Other long-term liabilities	1,329	3,525
	8,623	15,510	Other liabilities	1,294	4,100
			Balance-sheet profit	306	265
				8,623	15,510

#### Profit and Loss Accounts for 1973

Sales	Bayer AG	Bayer World
Materials and other expenses not shown separately	7,793	14,663



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GENERAL MANAGEMENT

German, 22, entrepreneur and  
entrepreneurial training, 10 years  
experience in marketing, sales  
and production, particularly  
petro-chemicals, electrical  
and import and export trade;  
management experience in market-  
ing, sales planning and finance;  
able to work independently in a number  
of areas, particularly in marketing.

Box D-4510, Herald Tribune, Paris.

EXECUTIVES  
AVAILABLE

Heavy exp. consumer package goods, former director companies, UK  
France, Italy, Spain, etc., 10 years  
experience, sales/marketing specialist. Fluent French, American  
and some Spanish, able to work in the market here and abroad.  
Starting compensation and locate not important.

Write: Box D-4526, Herald Tribune, Paris.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE

Heavy exp. consumer package goods, former director companies, UK  
France, Italy, Spain, etc., 10 years  
experience, sales/marketing specialist. Fluent French, American  
and some Spanish, able to work in the market here and abroad.  
Starting compensation and locate not important.

Write: Box D-4526, Herald Tribune, Paris.



Lucille Armstrong,  
now on tour  
of Eastern  
Europe  
for the  
U.S. State  
Department.

By Leonard Feather

NICE—What was long known unofficially to everyone is now a State Department-authenticated fact: Lucille Armstrong is a messenger of goodwill, even as her Satchmo was himself.

She is spending the rest of July and half of August on a State Department-sponsored tour. Following a week as guest of honor at the Nice Jazz Festival, she has set off for Bucharest, Prague, Budapest and Warsaw.

"I'm even busier now," she says. "This tour is unusual, because the State Department told me I could go wherever in the world I wanted, and without any specific duties or assignments. As soon as it's known that I'm coming to some city, all kinds of things just seem to start happening."

"I chose these Eastern European countries because the interest in Louis is particularly strong there and I still receive a tremendous amount of mail."

That Mrs. Satch is much more

than a professional widow became immediately evident on the New York-Nice plane, when she passed down the aisle offering cheerful conversation and champagne to the musicians. An attractive, chubby, articulate woman, she has a natural capacity for making friends.

Why, as the very wealthy widow of Louis Armstrong, has she not taken the easy way out—into retirement?

"I could never sit back and do nothing."

"People ask me whether I'm not fed up with being involved in the world of jazz after almost 30 years with Louis listening to it every night. They don't realize that I was a jazz nut before I met him. In fact, I was a Louis Armstrong fan, never dreaming that I would meet and eventually marry him. I've always loved music."

In the Background

During the time when Armstrong was the worker, his wife was a careful observer in the background, perceiving his universal impact, the exchange of warmth and love between him and his audiences. (As far back as 1932, 10 years before their marriage and long before there was a Voice of America to foster interest in U.S. cultural affairs, Armstrong was on his first triumphal overseas tour.)

Asked whether she had observed that the antagonisms between various jazz factions now seemed to have disappeared, Lucille Armstrong said: "I don't think there were any real antagonisms, at least not on Louis's part. He simply didn't want to change his style. When people thought there was a war between him and the beboppers, Pops and Dizzy Gillespie actually were the closest of friends."

To me, Louis, with his love of the art and all its masters, was like a Beethoven, a Bach, a Liszt. His theories and methods of interpretation are going to be taught more and more in schools as part of music appreciation classes. After all, where would anyone be in jazz but for Pops's influence? Everyone began playing a Louis type of thing when they got into their own bag."

That this sense of Armstrong's place in history is felt worldwide can be deduced from the requests for information, autographs and memorabilia that are a part of her everyday. "If I come in to the public completely, I'd be stripped of every memento he ever had. So I mainly send out his pictures, with my autograph, and of course it's costing a fortune as the mail rates keep on rising. But it's a small price to pay and I do it gladly."

Armstrong kept a very orderly collection of the testimonials, keys to cities, plaques from maga-

zines and gold "Esky" statuettes from the years when Esquire ran its annual polls. Of particular value is the collection of tapes on which he worked during his last years at the Long Island home where his widow still lives.

"I've got about 5,000 tapes of Louis—many of them with his own comments as well as the music. He made a special point of reminding me that one day these would be particularly valuable, that I should always hold on to them and never let them out of my sight."

—Los Angeles Times.

## THE ART MARKET: Proof That Quality Doesn't Always Sell

By Sourou Melikian

LONDON (UPI)—Almost every day brings new evidence that the art market may have reached a turning point. Prices are leveling off in categories that were skyrocketing during the past five years. Most significant, lumbering prices now affect works of art of a very high order, shattering the cherished conviction of many professionals that "quality always sells."

That was spectacularly proved last week when three splendid clocks by Thomas Tompion, possibly Britain's most admired 18th-century clockmaker, were laid on the block at Sotheby's. All failed to sell.

The first of these, a small veneered ebony quarter-repeating bracket clock (23.5 centimeters high), was bought in at £14,000. Yet on March 18 a "very similar clock" as Sotheby's catalogue took

care to emphasize, "the work . . . throughout of the same fine quality and the engraving from the same hand" had made £26,000. It carried the signature "Graham London" and was numbered 273, while the clock bought in on Monday was No. 770 of Thomas Tompion's workshop.

Soon after came "A fine and early veneered Dutch striking clock" (32 centimeters high), again signed by Tompion. This clock had sold at Sotheby's on Oct. 15, 1973, for £26,500. On Monday it was bought in at £16,000.

In case anyone was comforting himself with the thought that an object auctioned at short intervals never sells well, the next lot was there to snatch away his illusions. This clock, the property of Prudence Craig, was new on the market. Nevertheless the "fine and rare veneered ebony quarter-repeating bracket clock" (36 centimeters high) failed to sell. It was bought in at £12,000.

Phillip's Sale

At Phillip's, also last week, an entirely different category, Victorian painting, which underwent the most spectacular boom of all in the past five years, fared pretty badly too. There were, among others, two paintings by David Roberts. While a view of a street in Verona brought £6,800, a view of Venice had to be bought in at £4,400. In both cases expectations were considerably exceeded.

A landscape by Frederick William Watts was another failure, going back to its owner at £2,200.

All told, however, the sale was satisfactory thanks to the much cheaper works, well below the £2,000 mark. This is, in my view, highly revealing. The £2,000-and-over Victorian picture is bought not for pleasure but investment, or to be accurate, speculation. Speculators are stepping out of the market, leaving the floor to the other people—those who have always been buying art and take a cooler view.

Another auction of 19th-century silver clarified things further. Anthony Phillips, Christie's 33-year-old expert on Victorian silver, claims it was a success. He points out that the overall figure of sold items, "just over £81,000," is the highest ever. But that of course means nothing. It is simply due to the large number of lots, 198, many of which included several objects.

The few pieces that sold well were within the £1,000 limit. For instance, a William IV circular bowl by D.C. Raft (27.5 centimeters in diameter and weighing 62 ounces) fetched £1,000. It had a rich decoration of applied tassels, shamrocks and roses on a snuffed ground, incorporating cartouches, one of which had a presentation inscription dated 1838. It was bought under a pseudonym for the Italian market, which has absorbed a great many pieces of Victorian silver in recent years.

Christie's, which was nearly half the pre-sale estimate.

Pieces of museum calibre fared poorly. A Victorian candelabrum weighing 181 ounces by Elkington and Co., Birmingham, made in 1854, was bought for £500 by A. and B. Bloomfield of New Bond Street. The central shaft carved as a vine tendril stem was a remarkable example of naturalistic carving perfectly illustrated by the candelabrum. While it had undergone some damage, now invisible however, it is still a high-quality piece. The Victoria and Albert Museum, which has the best and most comprehensive col-

## MUSIC IN TRIESTE

### An Austrian Legacy: Operettas

By William Weaver

TRIESTE (UPI)—In Trieste you are constantly reminded that this border town was under Austrian domination until the end of World War I.

The Austrians left some welcome traditions behind, and one of these is surely reflected in the local love of music. Trieste has a handsome opera house, the Teatro Verdi, with an unusually long and varied season. In the summer, when the Verdi is closed, its orchestra and chorus move to the air-conditioned, spacious Politeama Rossetti, where the Verdi's management and the city's tourist board present a festival of operetta. Again, the popularity of operetta in Trieste is probably a leftover from Austro-Hungarian days; this is the only city in Italy where the works of Lehár and Kalman, Strauss and Stokowski are given annually and given well.

#### Italian Work

The festival also includes Italian operetta such as Giuseppe Piccini's "Le donne Perdute," which opened last Friday. First performed in 1828, this opera had an uneven history. After a triumphant success, it was made into a film, but then the puritan morality of Fascist days caused it to be virtually banned. Not that the story is immoral. Dorotica, the naive heroine, wants to become a "lost woman," because she thinks this means living well and having fun. Though she

goes to Rome and actually becomes a singer, she retains her innocence and her naivete, and also gets her stayed fiancé back again in the end.

#### The Revival

Piccini's music is sweet and professional, if not often memorable. Trieste has given it, however, a memorable revival. Daniela Meneghini Massuccato (who this year sang Susanna in Mozart's "Figaro" at La Scala) is a wistful, witty Doretta, with tenor Ugo Benelli—another familiar artist from the opera house—as her feckless but penitent young man. The young comic actor Sandro Massimini, as Calleto, a tutor who becomes a variety artist, really carries—or steals—the show. His simple-minded, yet inventive clowning is in perfect keeping with the designers' careful reconstruction of a past era. Sebastiano Soldati designed the costumes, the equine, colorful costumes, and Pasquale Grossi was responsible for the many sets (his blue drawing room for a grande cocotte is a masterpiece). Gino Landi created the choreography and staged the work with irresistible brio. Francesco Maria Martini conducted the opera house orchestra, which played at its vigorous best.

Also in the current Politeama repertory is Senzani's classic "White Horse Inn." Again Massimini turns in a fine comic performance, matched by another experienced Italian comedian, Elio Pandolfi. Later in the summer a revival of Kalman's "Countess Mariza" will complete this well-managed, thoroughly delightful festival.

lection of British silver in the town does not have such an

Even more telling, however, was the low price of a major sculptural group in the sale, a fighting scene dated 1831. "It staggers me" said Shirley Bury, "because it is incredibly early for a free-standing sculptural group with no functional purpose. I regarded statuary silver as a Victorian phenomenon not a Regency phenomenon." The group (weighing 350 ounces) carries the signature of Robert Gerrard.

It illustrates, according to the inscription on the base, a "Combat Between Balfour of Burley and Sergeant Bothwell; Illustrating Scott's tale, was sold at Christie's for £3,600—to the same firm of silver dealers that made the work in 1831.

The earliest group known previously was made in the 1840s—also by Gerrard. The price of £3,600 was paid by Gerrard, the silver dealers who are still in business 130 years or so later. It is about 40 per cent of what one might have expected in October last year.

There is widespread concern among dealers because the pattern of lowering prices may be observed in every auction house and in every category of the art market from the old well-established values to the recently promoted ones. So far I regard this as a healthy phenomenon. The prices are simply reverting to the level of, say, 1888-1900. I believe they will go down much further in some categories, particularly, when businessmen and financiers who invested in art decide to sell their goods to get cash. This is already beginning to happen.

tints by Philippa Gray; decorated mirrors by Kumar Varma; grainy woodcuts by Nelly Fyrer and Ian Mortimer; and elegant drawings—surreal by Paul Gibbons, Impressionist by Scott Liddell, classical by Carolyn Harrison.

Gouaches, Watercolors, Drawings, Marjorie Parr, Gallery, 285 King's Road, Chelsea, London, SW3, to Aug. 31.

Ten British and two French artists are represented in this major show. The school of Elmgreen is highlighted by two still lifes by Hayden and a pen-drawn landscape by Léger; Elisabeth Frink with sculpture as well as lithographs and drawings; Ivon Hitchens by line drawings; and Moore, Sutherland, William Roberts, Bén Nicholson, Nolan, Anne Redpath, Piper and Farbrace, all by typical drawings and graphics.

14: RA, Southwell Brown Gallery, 4 Friars Stile Road, Richmond, to Aug. 31

## BUSINESS

## Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1974

## FINANCE

*Peretti*

utput Drops  
5% in June,  
Japanese Say

inventories Mount  
Distress Levels.

KYO, July 29 (AP-DJ)—Japan's industrial production fell as inventories mounted to distress levels during the first half of June, indicating that the country's economy continued its downward course last month.

Official figures released yesterday by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) put Japan's manufacturing production index for June at 128.5, down 1.6 per cent from May and down 1.4 per cent from a year earlier.

The decline from the preceding period was the third steepest on record.

The industrial shipments index slipped 1.25% for June down 1.6 per cent from May and down 1.4 per cent from a year earlier.

The inventory index for June 148.3, up 3.8 per cent from May and up 2.5 per cent from a year earlier.

The figure corresponds to the 2.6 per cent decline in VW's U.S. sales in the first six months of 1974.

**Japanese Plan Irish Textile Firms**

Three Japanese firms and a Hong Kong company have agreed to invest jointly with the government of Ireland about 18.7 billion yen (about \$65.4 million) in two textile ventures in Ireland.

Ashai Chemical and Toray Industries Ltd. of Hong Kong and Textile Alliance Ltd. of Japan have agreed with the Irish authorities to build a 50-ton-per-day acrylic fiber manufacturing plant at a cost of about 15.4 billion yen.

In addition, Ashai Textile Alliance and C. Ichii of Japan have agreed with the Irish government to establish an acrylic fiber spinning plant at a cost of about 3.3 billion yen.

Both plants will be constructed at Bellina, County Mayo, with completion scheduled for 1976.

The output of the fiber plant will be supplied to the spinning industry and the output of that plant will be marketed mainly in Europe.

Ashai, which will be the majority shareholder in both operations, says the companies decided to invest in Ireland

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

## VW in Talks With Iran

Volkswagenwerk says it is in the early stages of discussions with Iran over "common interests in the automobile construction sector."

A VW spokesman says "talks have been going on for about two months with the 'responsible parties' in Iran." But it was not specified if they were commercial or state bodies.

He declined to say whether the talks involved the production or assembly of cars or of engines in Iran.

Any proposed project is not seen as a substitute for a plant in the United States, over which a decision is expected in the autumn.

Nor is VW's recent

deferral of plans to build a car assembly plant in Romania linked with the Iran talks, he adds.

In related news, the company reports that its stocks of cars in the United States, which account for 30 per cent of VW sales, are 25 to 30 per cent higher than is normal for this time of year.

The figure corresponds to the 26 per cent decline in VW's U.S. sales in the first six months of 1974.

**U.S. Drought Hits Corn Belt; Prices Climb**

**Soybean Prices Double Over Last Month**

**CHICAGO, July 29 (AP-DJ)—**

Severe drought has damaged large parts of the U.S. corn belt, compounding the harm from spring flood and diminishing the prospect of a bumper crop.

Feed crops are burned up,

leaving a feed-grain handle.

"Farmers will be lucky

to get 25 per cent of last year's grain sorghum crop. This is the driest spell we've had in 20 years."

Before the rains came, the

Agriculture Department spoke optimistically of a record 6.7 billion-bushel corn crop.

Thursday, the department said now it expects 5.5 billion to 6.2 billion bushels.

But interviews with farm managers, agronomists, users and crop observers indicated the situation has deteriorated so much in the past two weeks that output may fall below last year's 5.6 billion bushels.

At best, they said, the

crop will come in at just under

six billion bushels.

That spells trouble because corn

is the most important feed ingredient in producing beef, pork, poultry, eggs and milk.

Government economists were counting on

a bumper crop this year to end sharply rising food costs.

But now retail food prices may approach the record levels of last summer, economists said.

Corn prices at Chicago are already at record levels and traders and corn users believe that \$4-a-bushel corn is likely before long and \$4.5-a-bushel corn is not out of the question.

Corn futures on the Chicago Board of Trade have been moving up the daily 10-cent-a-bushel limit because of deteriorating crop conditions.

As corn prices have climbed,

so have prices of other feeds.

Soybean meal, for instance, which

was selling in Illinois for about

\$83 a ton recently as a month ago, has more than doubled.

Livestock producers normally

could have counted on large supplies of corn left over from earlier crops to help ease their

plight. But because of heavy

export demand and large numbers of livestock on feed, the

Agriculture Department predicts a carry-over of only about 425 million bushels at Sept. 30, when the new crop officially comes in.

That would be the smallest carry-

over in 26 years.

## In World Bank Report

## Saudis, Kuwaitis Urged to Give More Aid

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, July 29 (WP)—

A strong case that oil-exporting countries—notably Saudi Arabia and Kuwait—should contribute more generously to the poor

of the developing countries,

but hit by rising oil prices, has been made by a confidential World Bank staff paper.

An official and still unpublished report to the board of governors of the bank, based on the staff paper, is more diplomatic in seeking expanded aid from the rich countries as well as the oil exporters.

But the official report, dated July 8, itself points out that the accumulated reserves of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) will rise

from \$26 billion in 1973 to \$35.5 billion in 1978 and \$41.26 billion in

1983 as a consequence of the 400 per cent increase in oil prices last year.

**U.S. Tool Orders Advance; Leading Indicators Decline**

NEW YORK, July 29 (NYT)—

The machine tool industry, considered an important leading indicator of economic conditions, is continuing its steady advance in shipments and new orders.

New orders last month rose for the 13th consecutive time over-year-earlier figures.

Shipments also gained for the 21st straight month, according to statistics issued over the weekend by the National Machine Tool Builders' Association, an industry trade group.

Since it takes 18 months to

two years to get delivery on a

machine tool from the time you place an order, these figures mean that shipments are going to be good for a long time," said one knowledgeable machine tool man.

New orders in June, on a pre-

liminary basis, rose 15 per cent above the corresponding month of 1973 to \$242.7 million. Domestic orders dropped slightly from the preceding months, but orders from foreign customers maintained their strength. For the first half of 1974, total orders increased 20 per cent over those placed in the corresponding months of 1973 to \$1.8 billion.

**Income Estimated**

Of the latter total, five countries with only limited ability to absorb the influx of funds will hold \$98 billion, bank data shows.

They are Kuwait, Libya, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates. Four, with a better absorptive capacity and a higher income, will hold \$107 billion. They are Algeria, Iran, Iraq and Venezuela. And two countries, with a greater ability to use funds because of higher populations, but with a lower average income level, will hold \$107 billion. They are Indonesia and Nigeria.

The report suggests that despite "some hesitancy" on the part of OPEC countries to invest abroad, the extent of the accumulated reserves means that "massive outflows of funds in some form will therefore be unavoidable."

As reported last week, World Bank president Robert McNamara has circulated to bank officials proposals for a drastic shift in the bank's lending and borrowing programs for the next four years to cope with new economic problems.

Bank studies show that present plans of all official lending agencies fall far short of meeting the immediate need of an extra \$3 billion to \$4 billion in 1974 and again in 1975 for the poorest of the poor nations.

By 1980, the overall aid program will annually require an additional \$12 billion to \$13 billion according to bank sources.

It is in this context that the

staff paper examines the responsibilities of the OPEC countries,

noting with a trace of bitterness that "with the world awash in liquidity, and up to about \$50 billion a year looking for investment opportunities, concessional capital is scarce."

Concessional capital is money advanced on very easy, "as thin commercial loan terms."

The staff paper, a copy of which has been obtained by The Washington Post, argues that every country, rich or poor, must make a "maximum effort to assist the seriously affected poor countries." Despite the balance-of-payments problems of the rich nations, it says their ability to help the poor has not been basically impaired.

As for the oil cartel countries,

it notes whatever their own

long-term needs for development may be, they have "the capacity to contribute to the emergency needs of the low-income countries, beyond the measures they have already taken."

The staff paper acknowledges that Indonesia, Nigeria and Ecuador are poor, "and need their oil revenues fully for their own

## Leading Indicators Fall

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP-DJ)—The government's index of "leading" economic indicators slipped 0.4 per cent in June, the Commerce Department reported today.

Orders for metal-cutting tools, the biggest portion of the market, jumped 49 per cent last month over the year-ago period to \$198.4 million.

During the first six months of 1974, the gain was 46 per cent to \$1.3 billion.

In contrast, metal-forming-tool orders fell on both a monthly and half-yearly basis. The decline was 43 per cent to \$44.3 million in June and 32 per cent to \$295.7 million in the January-June period.

Shipments of steel products fell 1.1 per cent in June to \$1.1 billion.

Shipments of nonmetallic mineral products fell 1.1 per cent to \$1.1 billion.

Shipments of electrical equipment fell 1.1 per cent to \$1.1 billion.

Shipments of motor vehicles fell 1.1 per cent to \$1.1 billion.

Shipments of aircraft, space vehicles and parts fell 1.1 per cent to \$1.1 billion.

Shipments of railroad equipment fell 1.1 per cent to \$1.1 billion.

Shipments of farm equipment fell 1.1 per cent to \$1.1 billion.

Shipments of lumber and wood products fell 1.1 per cent to \$1.1 billion.

Shipments of paper products fell 1.1 per cent to \$1.1 billion.

Shipments of rubber products fell 1.1 per cent to \$1.1 billion.

Shipments of leather products fell 1.1 per cent to \$1.1 billion.

Shipments of apparel products fell 1.1 per cent to \$1.1 billion.

Shipments of food products fell 1.1 per cent to \$1.1 billion.

Shipments of chemicals fell 1.1 per cent to \$1.1 billion.

Shipments of drugs fell 1.1 per cent to \$1.1 billion.

Shipments of petroleum products fell 1.1 per cent to \$1.1 billion.

Shipments of coal products fell 1.1 per cent to \$1.1 billion.

Shipments of coke products fell 1.1 per cent to \$1.1 billion.

Shipments of glass products fell 1.1 per cent to \$1.1 billion.

Shipments of stone products fell 1.1 per cent to \$1.1 billion.

Shipments of metal products fell 1.1 per cent to \$1.1 billion.

Shipments of machinery products fell 1.1 per cent to \$1.1 billion.

Shipments of electrical machinery products fell 1.1 per cent to \$1.1 billion.

Shipments of motor vehicles fell 1.1 per cent to \$1.1 billion.

Shipments of aircraft, space vehicles and parts fell 1.1 per cent to \$1.1 billion.

Shipments of railroad equipment fell 1.1 per cent to \$1.1 billion.

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Shipments of coke products fell 1.1 per cent to \$1.1 billion.

Shipments of glass products fell 1.1 per cent to \$1.1 billion.

## New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued on next page.)



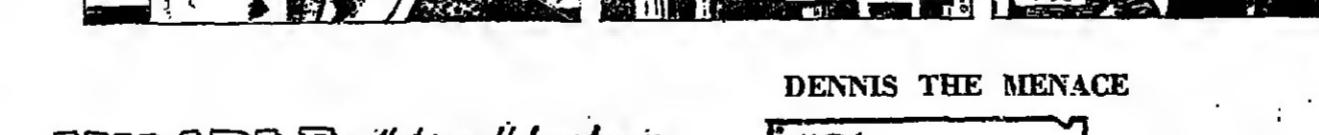
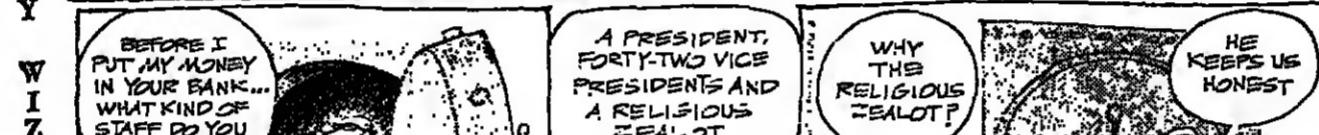
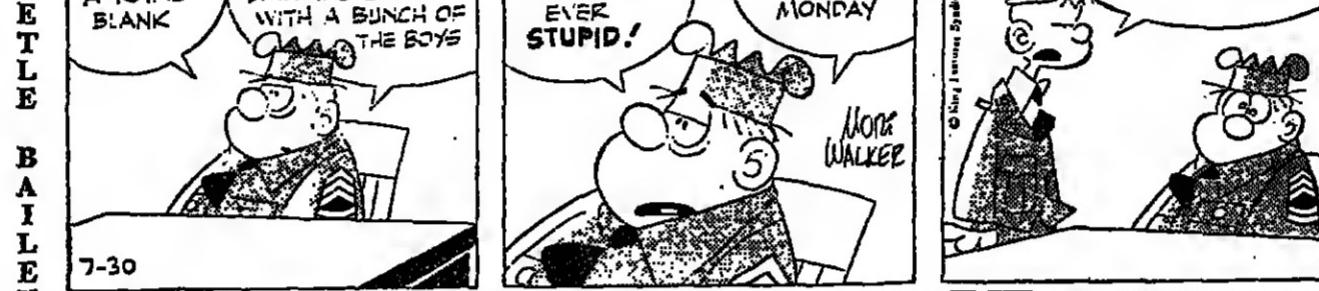
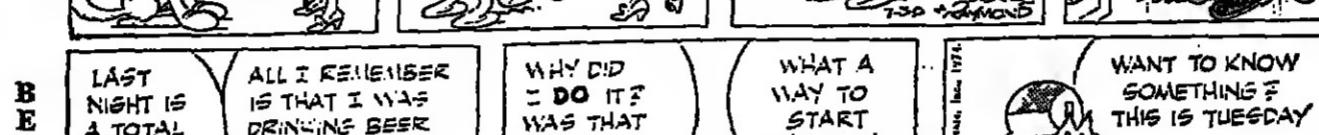
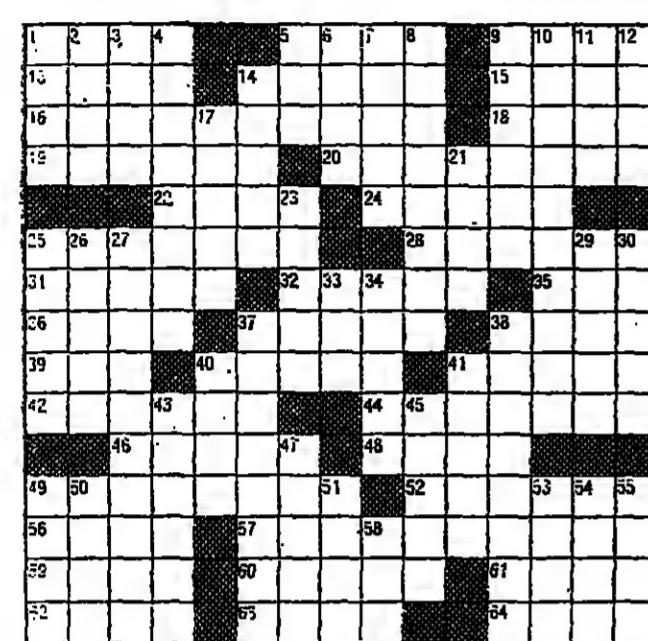




## CROSSWORD — By Will Weng

**ACROSS**

- 1 Lambeth, for one
- 3 Golf stroke
- 7 Tiff
- 13 Son of Isaac
- 17 Collector's item
- 15 Georgia
- 16 Strip beneath a cornice
- 18 Swiss river
- 19 Close-fitting shirt
- 20 In the black again
- 22 Where Ogden is
- 24 Houses tops
- 25 Writer of spy thrillers
- 28 Result
- 31 Winged
- 32 Informal wear
- 35 Card
- 36 Ballpoints
- 37 Raced
- 38 Goddess of hope
- 39 Sturm — drang
- 40 Disconcerted
- 41 Shoe plate
- 42 Workweek highlight
- 44 Spiny anteater
- 46 Alabama city
- 48 Cleanser
- 49 Guardianship
- 50 Paper hankie
- 52 Half-barrel
- 53 Center
- 56 G.I. addresses
- 57 Half-barrel
- 58 Quantities
- 59 Center
- 60 Hebrew prophet
- 61 "What's — for me?"
- 62 Some bills
- 63 Audition
- 64 Bird call
- 65 "Kisses I clam"
- 66 "Kisses 5 clams"
- 67 Limber
- 68 Dove shelters
- 69 Filled tortilla
- 70 Take — oneself
- 71 Lamb
- 72 Chinese: Prefix
- 73 Single thing
- 74 This: Sp.
- 75 Family member
- 10 Like some diamonds
- 11 Farm measure
- 12 Quaker word
- 14 Weather forecast
- 17 Bizarre
- 21 The most
- 23 Where Mecca is
- 25 Receive eagerly
- 26 Form of Hellen
- 27 Place to buy pouches
- 28 Arctic, for one
- 29 Seed coat
- 33 Before
- 34 Mosquito genus
- 35 Knockout punch
- 36 Peable grape
- 38 Season
- 39 Knob
- 40 Season
- 41 Install in office
- 43 Byzantine
- 45 Dove shelters
- 47 Limber
- 48 Flower-to-be
- 49 Filled tortilla
- 50 Take — oneself
- 51 Lamb
- 52 Chinese: Prefix
- 53 Single thing
- 54 This: Sp.
- 55 Family member



DENNIS THE MENACE

### JUMBLE — that scrambled word game

By HENRY ARNOLD AND ROALD

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

GUNEB

YILIC

FRYTAC

TYLLAF

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here.

Jumble: COCOA KNACK DIMITY UNRULY

Yesterday's Answer: What the beer's girl friend was — A KNOCKOUT

Answers tomorrow!

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here.

Answers

مكتبة الأصل

# chols 1st 4 Shots Canada tal-Round 68 Its Challenges

By John S. Radosta

TORONTO, July 29 (UPI)— Nichols shot a roller 2-under-par 68 yesterday off a small army of players and win the Canada Open. He shot three bogeys in back nine but he also putts, when he really needs four birdies. Total finished at 270, ten under par for the Augusta Golf Club, and four ahead of his nearest pursuer. He won a \$40,000 share of \$200,000 purse.

Third putt by John Schieles 16th green tied Larry for second place. Schieles a final-round 70, Ziegler a

unusual bonus for Nichols, from the \$40,000 purse, was fact that the Canadian qualified him for a big amount on his home course, a four-man World Series if will be played Sept. 8-9

Firestone Country Club in

Ohio, where Nichols is

head pro.

At event, with a first prize

\$1,000, is open to winners of

British and United States

Professional Golfers

championship, and

tasters. Because Gary Play-

d won both the British Open

the Masters, the Canadian

became the first alternate,

suspicious turned out to be

what more difficult yesterday than it was in the first three

As Schieles said affectionately of his friend Nichols

is too dumb to know

tough it is, and so he tore up

course. He's always in that

of fog."

mb or not, Nichols started

day at 8 under par and

d up a birdie 4 on the fifth

with a 10-foot putt. He was

when his voice was shaken

pair of bogeys on the 10th,

he got careless and went

a bunker, and on the 11th,

he missed the green and

ed poorly.

use bogeys dropped him to

der par at a time when

er was 7 under and Bay.

1 and Chi Chi Rodriguez

6 under.

chols came back, tough, with

a straight birdie.

At Nicklaus, with birdies of

the first five holes, and

his charge with a double-

7 on the 12th hole. He

ed with 70 for a 277 total.

old Palmer also had a 277,

ing in with a final 68. De-

ing champion Tom Weis-

shot 283 after a 73.



## Top Twins in Homer Duel

## Angels Break Home Losing Streak

ANAHEIM, Calif., July 29 (UPI)—Lee Stanton's two-run homer capped a four-run rally in the eighth inning yesterday that carried the California Angels to a 15-9 triumph over the Minnesota Twins for a split of their doubleheader and their first victory at home after 15 straight losses.

Jerry Terrell and Glenn Bergmann each singled home two runs in the fourth inning of the opener to lead the Twins to a 5-3 triumph.

Breke Stanton's ninth bomer of the season gave the Angels the lead for good. California had twice lost four-run leads, thanks primarily to a pair of three-run homers by Bobby Darrin.

Rookie shortstop Orlando Ramirez began the eighth-inning rally with a hit single and advanced to third when losing pitcher Tom Baumgarter threw Denny Doyle's sacrifice bunt into center field for an error. Doyle scored on a wild pitch. Stanton then followed with his bomer.

California had taken a 4-0 lead in the first inning when Rodriguez and Bobby Valentine each delivered two-run homers to close starters Dick Albany. Minnesota got one run back in the second before Darrin tied the game with his first three-run homer in the third inning. Eight homers were hit in the nightcap.

Rookie Bruce Bochte cracked a two-run homer in the sixth to put the Angels back on top. Then in the seventh inning, Stanton doubled in one run and scored a second on the lead end of a triple steal with the bases loaded.

The twins came right back in the eighth to chase California starter Frank Tanana. Darren's 13th homer, with the man aboard, made it 8-7 and brought Nolan Ryan in from the bullpen. Pinch-hitter Harmon Killebrew greeted Ryan with his eighth bomer of the year and his 56th lifetime.

Pinch-hitter Rod Carew added a solo homer in the ninth, as Ryan managed to pick up his 13th victory against 10 losses in his first relief appearance of the year.

In the opener, the Twins rallied for four runs in the eighth inning to erase a 2-1 California advantage. Terrell and Bergmann each delivered two-run singles to hand Andy Hassler his fifth defeat in seven decisions.

Rangers 6, Royals 4

At Arlington, Texas, solo home runs by Alex Johnson and Jim Fregosi enabled the Rangers to defeat Kansas City, 6-4. It was the seventh victory for the Rangers in their last nine games as right-hander Jackie Brown broke a personal three-game losing streak and evened his record at 11-11. Brown gave up 11 hits, including a two-run ninth-inning homer to Vada Pinson, and needed relief help from Steve Foskett.

The Rangers had the game in the bottom of the first with the aid of Johnson's fourth homer and doubles by Jeff Burroughs and Jim Spencer. Fregosi's 11th homer put the Rangers in front to stay in the second.

Rangers 6, Royals 4

At Oakland, Calif., Reggie Jackson singled home the decisive run in the third inning of the nightcap to give the A's a 2-2 victory over the Chicago White Sox for a doubleheader sweep after Gene Tenace's 19th homer paced a 5-2 victory in the opener.



A FIRM GRIP — Billie Jean King, player-coach of the Philadelphia Freedoms World Team Tennis squad, holds a racket given to her by Inn Tiraic of Enstar Lobsters.

## Heat and Solomon Defeat Teen-Ager in Tennis Semifinal

WASHINGTON, July 29 (UPI)—Harold Solomon and a case of exhaustion stopped Bill Martin, the teen-aged amateur, 7-5, 1-6, 0-6, yesterday in a semi-final match of the \$100,000 Washington Star-News tennis tournament.

Solomon, who is 5 feet 6 inches, 180 pounds, meets Guillermo Vilas of Argentina for the \$16,000 first prize in the final tomorrow. Vilas routed Marty Riessen, 6-3, 6-0, in the other semi-final.

"I never doubted in my life," Martin said. "I'd rather lose 0-6 as I did because the fans have come out to watch me."

In an earlier match, Vilas, 21, had little trouble disposing of the fourth-seeded Riessen. He broke his American fe's serve in the third game of the opener and put away the set with another service break when Riessen committed four straight errors.

## Hardy Is Chosen To Sail Yacht In Cup Challenge

NEWPORT, R.I., July 29 (UPI)—Jim Hardy, 41, former world champion in the 5-0 class, has been picked to skipper Australia's Southern Cross in its America's Cup bid.

The announcement of Hardy's selection over Olympic gold medal winner John Cuneo was made at Newport Shipyard last night by Alan Bond, head of the Southern Cross America's Cup Challenge Association.

"To allow time for a detailed sail analysis and for crew efficiency to further improve under guidance of one helmsman, it has now become necessary to make a selection," the statement read.

Hardy skippered the last Australian challenger, Gretel II, in 1970. Cuoco had sailed Southern Cross in her first trials and races off Western Australia.

In recent weeks, the two men had been alternating at the helm of Southern Cross against Gretel II, brought back to Newport as a trial horse.

The Cross, with Hardy at the helm, gave Gretel II her worst beating of the summer yesterday, by 8 minutes 37 seconds over a 24-mile course.

Souther Cross will meet the French 12-meter contender, France, in a best-of-seven series beginning Aug. 23 to determine which yacht will challenge the American defender starting Sept. 10.

The final trials to select the New York Yacht Club's Cup defender begin Aug. 15. The contenders are wooden-hulled Intrepid, winner in 1967 and 1970, and aluminum yachts Courageous and Mariner.

## WFL Fire Win As Kellar Scores Five Touchdowns

HONOLULU, July 29 (UPI)—Mark Kellar scored five touchdowns and an action point to lead the Chicago Fire to its fourth straight victory, a 53-29 World Football League triumph over the Hawaiians yesterday.

Unbeaten Chicago jumped to a 30-0 lead as Kellar, from North Illinois, scored the Fire's first three touchdowns.

Norris Weems hit Dave Buchanan for a 13-yard scoring pass 30 seconds before the first half ended to put the Hawaiians on the scoreboard.

Virgil Carter, Chicago quarterback, hit 15 of 21 passes for 205 yards and three touchdowns.

The Hawaiians are now 1-3.

## NBA Pistons Sold For \$8 Million

DETROIT, July 29 (UPI)—Fred Zollner, the industrialist who was one of the founders of the National Basketball Association, today sold the Detroit Pistons for \$8.12 million to fellow millionaire William Davidson.

Sale of the club is contingent upon the approval of the NBA board of governors. Zollner, 73, said he foresaw no problem in that regard. The Pistons' new owner said he planned no changes and would retain coach Ray Scott.

## Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE  
Eastern Division

	W	L	GE
Philadelphia	52	48	329
St. Louis	51	49	328
Cincinnati	49	52	477
Montreal	46	53	495
New York	44	54	471
Chicago	42	55	453

Western Division

	W	L	GE
Los Angeles	63	37	312
San Francisco	51	48	302
Atlanta	51	49	302
Seattle	49	51	312
San Francisco	47	53	311
Montreal	45	54	307

(Montreal's game not included.)

Sunday's Results

New York 4, Philadelphia 1.

St. Louis 11, Cincinnati 4.

Montreal 1, Atlanta 1.

San Francisco 1, Atlanta 1.

Seattle 1, Atlanta 1.

Montreal 1, Atlanta 1.

Art Buchwald

## Speech of His Life

**WASHINGTON.**—Now that the House is going to vote on impeachment, every congressman is feverishly at work writing a speech which not only will be seen and heard by 220 million Americans, but more important by his own constituents.

Since their political futures are hanging in the balance, most congressmen are asking for all the help they can get.

I received a call from my good friend Congressman Thurber yesterday. "You have to help me with my impeachment speech," he said.

"No problem," I said. "I've written a lot of impeachment speeches in my time. Now the first thing you have to do is set the right tone. What kind of decision will you have to make?"

"The most agonizing and painful decision of my life."

"That's good," I said. "And what do you have to throw away?"

"All partisan considerations."

"What do you plan to vote with?" I asked.

"My hand."

"No stupid. Your conscience. And don't forget you also have to search your soul."

"Listen, can you go a little slower so I can write this down?"

"Right. Now what kind of obligation do you have as a congressman?"

"An important obligation."

"No! No! No! A sacred obligation. Don't forget you took a



Buchwald

solemn oath to uphold the Constitution of the land."

"Which the forefathers of our country in their wisdom provided us."

"That's good. Turntable. Now let's get to the heart of the speech. What is no man in the United States above?"

"The law?"

"You got it. And, therefore, as you as a chosen representative of the people, all the people, must face up to a certain kind of question. What kind?"

"Uh, uh, uh, can you give me a hint?"

"A momentous question. A question. A question that troubles you. A question that you have been wrestling with for over a year."

"What's the question?" Turntable asked.

"Can this great nation survive when criminal acts by those in high power go unpunished?"

"When do I get to say 'on the other hand'?"

"I'm coming to that. On the other hand you have to have evidence. What kind of evidence, Turntable?"

"Beats me."

"Clear and convincing evidence."

"That's the best kind." Turntable agreed.

\*\*\*

"You must weigh this evidence carefully, because the only thing you are searching for is the truth. Now to sum up on a personal note. What will you have to do every morning for the rest of your life?"

"Eat breakfast?"

"No, damn it. You have to look in the mirror every morning and ask yourself, 'Have I done what's best for America?'"

"That's got a nice ring to it," Turntable said.

"Now, who are you going to ask for guidance in this grave hour of crisis, when your vote will affect future generations of Americans for all time to come?"

"My wife?"

"Try again?"

"My campaign manager?"

"God, Turntable, GOD!"

"Of course," he said happily.

"Why didn't I think of that myself?"

**Mona Lisa Back in Paris**

**PARIS.** July 29 (Reuters).—Leonardo da Vinci's "Mona Lisa" was returned today to the Louvre in Paris. It has been on view in Moscow since June 15.

**ANNOUNCEMENTS**

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